

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA.

Part xvi.

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By courtesy of the late W. J. Rainbow, I was able to examine some of Macleay's and Olliff's types, belonging to the Australian Museum, and to make notes on synonymy, as given in some of the following pages.

STAPHYLINIDAE.

PINOPHILUS GRANDICEPS Mael.

The type of this species is very close to a specimen in my collection identified as *P. trapezus*, but its prothorax is less dilated to the apex than on that specimen (this is possibly a sexual difference). It is very close to *P. mastersi* (the type of that species has lost its prothorax), but has the suture of the elytra raised (as on *trapezus*).

PHILONTHUS AENEUS Rossi.

(*Cafius amblyterus* Oll.; *Cafius laeus* Oll.)

The type of *C. amblyterus* agrees perfectly with specimens from New South Wales and Tasmania identified by Blackburn and myself as *P. aeneus*, and I am convinced belongs to that species; *C. laeus* also belongs to the species, the specimen from Adelaide (marked as the type) having the three conspicuous punctures (and a smaller apical one) on each side of the middle of the pronotum as on *laeus*, but in addition there are two irregular punctures on the right row, and one on the left. In comparing *amblyterus* and *laeus*, Olliff commented on the difference in the width of prothorax; the slight difference, however, appears to be sexual; the punctures at the base of the prothorax (one on each side) are exactly the same, and exactly as on *aeneus*.

QUEDIUS RUFICOLLIS Grav.

(*Philonthus chalybeipennis* Mael.)

The type of *P. chalybeipennis* is a rather small female of *Q. ruficollis*.

ALEOCHARA PUBERULA Klug.

(*Oxyroda analis* Mael.)

Oxyroda analis has already been referred to *Aleochara* by Olliff, and from examination of the type I have now to record it as a synonym of the introduced *A. puberula*.

POLYLOBUS PALLIDIPENNIS Mael. (formerly *Homalota*).*(P. pallidominor* Lea.)

The original description of *P. pallidipennis* is too short for identification of the species, as it would apply to many small *Staphylinidae*. There are two specimens mounted on one card with a type label, one is in quite unrecognisable condition, and the other is somewhat dirty but on comparison with the type of *P. pallidominor* appeared to agree with it, except that the base of its head is not quite as dark as on the type of the latter species, but this may be due to its having somewhat faded. Olliff, on referring the species to *Polylobus*, and re-describing it, noted the elytra as having "a moderately large indistinct spot near the external apical angles," but I can find no trace of such a spot on either of the Gayndah specimens, so it is possible that Olliff's description may not have been drawn up from these, as he records the species also from New South Wales.

POLYLOBUS LONGULUS Oll.

(P. tenuis Lea.)

A specimen from Shelley's Flats bearing Olliff's label as *P. longulus* (but not marked as the type) agrees with the type of *P. tenuis*. It agrees with the description of the structure, but not of the colour, of *P. longulus*, as the elytra are twice noted as being "pitchy-black"; whereas on the specimen now before me they are scarcely darker than the prothorax, although in some lights appearing infuscated posteriorly. If the specimen in question is really the type of *longulus* the original description is misleading.

POLYLOBUS APICALIS Fvl.

(P. fungicola Oll.)

The type of *P. fungicola* agrees with two Tasmanian specimens that some years ago I identified from its description as *P. apicalis*, and on checking with that description again appear to agree with it. Fauvel notes the pronotum as having a rather wide basal foveole; on one of the Tasmanian specimens there is a fairly conspicuous transverse impression near the base, but on the other specimen, and on the type of *fungicola* the depression is scarcely evident.

PSELAPHIDAE.

RYBAXIS ATRICEPS Mael. (formerly *Bryaxis*).*(R. acanthosterna* Lea.)

There were two males mounted on one card as the types of *R. atriceps*, and side by side these agree with the types of *R. acanthosterna*. Macleay did not mention the remarkable features of the sterna, abdomen, and front tibiae, and his description of the elytra is misleading "Elytra bistriated, one on each elytron" as there are two conspicuous striae on each elytron: a subsutural one, and a submedian one.

RYBAXIS ELECTRICA King. Var. A.

Mr. A. H. Elston took a specimen of this variety from the nest of a species of *Pheidole* on Kangaroo Island.

HISTERIDAE.

PLATYSOMA CONVEXIUSCULUM Macl.

There are three specimens mounted on a card as types of this species, but of these only two (those on the front of the card) agree with the description; their elytral striation is much as on *P. bipunctatum*, but they are considerably wider, larger, more convex and otherwise different from that species. The other specimen differs from the types in being smaller, narrower, and in having an additional short stria on each elytron, the medio-basal impression on the pronotum absent, etc., and belongs to *P. completum*.

PAROMALUS PLANICEPS Macl. (formerly *Platysoma*).

This species is a *Paromalus*, larger, wider, and more depressed than *P. umbitatus* or *P. victoriae* and with considerably larger punctures.

TRIBALUS AUSTRALIS Macl. (formerly *Abraeus*).

(*T. leae* Lewis.)

The four types of *T. australis* agree perfectly with two cotypes of *T. leae*.

NITIDULIDAE.

HAPTONCURA OCULARIS Fairm. (formerly *Eपुरaea*).³

(*Haptoncus tetragonus* Murray†; *Carpophilus convexiusculus* Macl.)

Blackburn‡ recorded *Haptoncura ocularis* from Queensland and the Hawaiian Islands, pointing out Sharp's opinion§ as to its identity with *Haptoncus tetragonus*. The types of *Carpophilus convexiusculus* agree with the specimen he had named as *H. ocularis*, and one of them agrees well with Murray's figure of *H. tetragonus*; the other has elytral markings more extended. I have also taken the species in the Cairns district.

TROGOSITIDAE.

LEPERINA CIRROSA Pase.

(*L. mastersi* Macl.; *L. burnettensis* Macl.)

Olliff commented upon *L. cirrosa* as being remarkable "for the great length of the white scales on the sides of the prothorax, and the large size of the elytral fascicles"; but the scales and fascicles are very easily abraded and I cannot look upon the type of *L. mastersi* as other than a large, partially abraded specimen of the species; I think also that *L. burnettensis* was founded upon small specimens of the species, as Olliff thought possible. It occurs from Northern New South Wales to Darwin.

SORONIA AMPHOTIFORMIS Reitter.

(*Ancyrona vesca* Oll.; *Ancyrona amica* Oll.)

The types of *A. vesca* agree with specimens identified by Blackburn as *S. amphotiformis*, and I cannot regard the type of *A. amica* as other than a large, partially abraded specimen of the same species.

*Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1849, p.28.

†Mon. Nitid., 1863, p.401, Pl. xxxiii., fig. 7.

‡Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1902, p.306.

§Tr. Dubl. Soc., 1885, p.231.

LATHRIDIIDAE.

HOLOPARAMECUS CAULARUM Aube.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1843, p. 244, Pl. x., figs. 2, 5-10.

Mr. Froggatt and I obtained numerous specimens of this species in a stack of wheat at Peak Hill (New South Wales). I am indebted to Mr. G. J. Arrow for the name of the species, now first recorded as occurring in Australia.

SCARABAEIDAE.

OCNODUS LUGUBRIS Blackb.

A specimen from Coolgardie may represent a variety of this species; it differs from the typical form in being somewhat smaller, 9 mm., and almost entirely black.

OCNODUS TRIDENTATUS Lea.

A specimen from the Flora River (Northern Territory) in the National Museum may represent a variety of this species; it differs from the type in being somewhat larger, and by having the labrum more conspicuously notched, and the pygidium longitudinally carinated.

POLYSTIGMA VITICOLLE Macl.

There are sexes of this species in the National Museum from the King River (Northern Territory) and they differ somewhat from the types in markings: on two males the small black subapical spot (of the types) on each elytron is joined to the suture, this being entirely black; on the female the subapical spot and postmedian fascia form parts of a complete but somewhat irregular ring, which encloses a conspicuous flavous spot on each elytron; on the males also there is a distinct, but not isolated, spot in each upper corner of the pygidium; the small humeral spot on all three specimens is also more angular than on the types. The male has a wide and rather shallow depression on the abdomen; its front tibiae have but two distinct teeth (on one male the third tooth of the female is feebly indicated, but not at all on the other); the hind tibiae are shorter and wider than those of the female, and on its under surface there is a dense fringe of golden hair commencing near the base and becoming denser to the apex.

EUCNEMIDAE.

NEMATODES PUBESCENS Macl. (formerly *Acroniopus*).

The type of this species is a female (its ovipositor is protruding) and it does not belong to the *Elateridae*, but to the *Eucnemidae*.* In Blackburn's table of the subfamily it would be referred to AA (the line marking off the pronotum from the prosternum is acutely carinated, and inwards of the carina is a shallow depression as in *Nematodes*, certainly not a conspicuous groove as in A), BB, C, D (the apical process is short and truncated), E—*Nematodes*, to which accordingly I refer it, although it certainly looks somewhat out of place in that genus. In general appearance, at first glance it strongly resembles *Fornax parvoviger*, but is somewhat narrower, the prothoracic punctures distinctly coarser, and the elytral ones somewhat stronger, the clothing also is uniformly pale; the sternal characters, however, are very different.

* *Acroniopus rufipennis* Macl., does belong to the *Elateridae*.

ELATERIDAE.

MONOCREPIDIUS MINOR Macl.

(*M. alpicola* Blackb. ; *M. dolosus* (Cand. MS) Schwarz.)

The types of *minor* agree well with some cotypes of *M. alpicola*. A specimen of the species was sent to me some years ago by M. Candeze, as *M. dolosus* Cand., an MS. name subsequently published by Schwarz, whose description agrees with the types of *M. minor*, and also with the specimen sent by Candeze.

MONOCREPIDIUS EVEILLARDI Le G.

(*M. breviceps* Macl. ; *M. rubicundus* Mael.)

The type of *M. breviceps* agrees with specimens in the Blackburn and Lea collections identified by Candeze as *M. eveillardii*; its head has been forced upwards and backwards, so that it appears shorter than usual, and its median carina is concealed. The type of *M. rubicundus* is an abraded specimen of *eveillardii*, with the derm and punctures in consequence more clearly exposed; its head is in the normal position, the left hind angle of its prothorax has been broken off at the tip, but the right is as on the type of *breviceps*. The two discal spots of denser clothing on the pronotum, typical of *eveillardii*, are present on both of the Gayndah types.

MONOCREPIDIUS APHILOIDES Cand.

(*M. mastersi* Mael.)

The types of *M. mastersi* agree well with some specimens identified by Candeze as *M. aphiloides*, and with others standing under the latter name in the Blackburn collection. The species varies considerably in size, and occurs in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria.

LACON VARIABILIS Cand.

(*L. alternans* Mael.)

The type of *L. alternans* is quite an ordinary male of *L. variabilis*, of which there are specimens in the Blackburn and Lea collections, identified by Candeze.

LACON GUTTATUS Cand.

(*L. maculatus* Mael.)

The type of *L. maculatus* is a rather small specimen of *L. guttatus*, of which there are specimens in the Blackburn and Lea collections, identified by Candeze. Its derm, as well as the clothing, is mottled.

ANTHICIDAE.

ANTHICUS INTRICATUS King.

(*A. ovipennis* Lea.)

This species is distinct amongst the Australian *Anthici* by its pronotum being densely and finely longitudinally strigose (or subreticulate); King speaks of the "intricate markings" of the prothorax, no doubt referring to its sculpture. In

my own description the head and prothorax were incorrectly described as "shallowly punctate." Unfortunately with my type of *A. ovipennis*, I had two specimens of another species (obtained subsequent to its description) and I appear to have sent a specimen of this other species to Mr. Champion, who on it (and no doubt on my inaccurate description) recorded *ovipennis* as a synonym of his *A. inflatus*, but the latter name being already in use he suggested that *ovipennis* might stand; in size, colour and general appearance *inflatus* and *intricatus* are extremely close together; but Champion's description of the punctures of *inflatus* renders it quite certain that the two species are distinct.

ANTHICUS ALBANYENSIS Pic.

Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1895, p. cecl.

(*A. inflatus* Champ.)

In M. Pic's Catalogue of the *Anthicidae*, *A. inflatus* and *A. ovipennis* are placed as synonyms of *A. albanyensis*; but as will be seen by the above correcting note, *inflatus* and *ovipennis* are not equal.

ANTHICUS HESPERI King.

(*A. mastersi* Macl.; *A. similis* Lea.)

Placing the types of *A. hesperi*, *A. mastersi* and *A. similis* side by side I am convinced that they belong to but one species; the sexes differ somewhat in the size of head and apex of prothorax; the punctures vary slightly in size, and the markings are extremely variable in extent, but these have been previously commented upon under notes on *mastersi*.*

ANTHICUS SCYDMAENOIDES King.

The type of this species *now* has the head no darker than the prothorax, and the "strong black setae" have been nearly all abraded; the sides of the prothorax are armed with small spines, from the hindmost one of which (almost in the exact middle) a pubescent line extends backward to the base.

A specimen taken in rotting leaves in the National Park (near Sydney) evidently belongs to this species, but differs from the type in being slightly smaller, the head entirely black, and the antennae with the first and seventh-tenth joints conspicuously darker than the others.

ANTHICUS IMMACULATUS King.

This species occurs in abundance at the roots of plants on the sand-dunes at Port Lincoln and Glenelg in South Australia; the head and prothorax (except for a slight difference in shade) appear to be constant in colour; but the elytra vary from entirely pale to entirely black (except that the base and suture are obscurely dilated with red), with or without a slight metallic-green gloss; on many specimens the dark parts consist of a large infuscation (scarcely a distinct spot) on each side. The subsutural striae are well-defined, and by this character alone entirely pale specimens may be distinguished from other pale species of the genus.

*Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1894, p.620.

ANTHICUS RARUS King.

A. krefftii King; *A. propinquus* Macl.; *A. australis* Champ. (not King).

Although placed in a different section of the genus by King, I cannot satisfy myself that the type of *A. krefftii* is other than a specimen of *A. rarus*, with the markings of the elytra almost obliterated; the shape of the elytra (including the conspicuous subsutural striae) and the lateral foveoles of the prothorax are identical, but the elytral punctures are not quite as strong as usual (I have, however, specimens with the typical markings of *rarus*, and with punctures no stronger than on the type of *krefftii*). Tasmanian specimens have larger and darker markings and somewhat stronger punctures than those on the mainland. The other synonymy has been already noted.

ANTHICUS MYRTEUS King.

(*A. glabricollis* King.)

Specimens that some years ago were compared and agreed with the type of *A. myrteus*, structurally agree well with the type of *A. glabricollis*, although the former was referred to Group 4, and the latter to Group 10. The dark parts vary from moderately infuscated to deep black, the prothorax (as on the type of *glabricollis*) is sometimes of an uniform lurid-brown, but is usually paler at the base than in front, occasionally it is entirely black. The species occurs in abundance on flowers in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

ANTHICUS NITIDISSIMUS King.

In general appearance this species is very close to *A. xerophilus*, and the elytral markings of the type are practically identical, but it differs in being slightly wider, head darker (on some specimens, however, the head is not infuscated), prothorax more dilated in front, and elytra with distinct punctures only in front of the median markings; on *xerophilus* there are quite distinct punctures on the median markings, and beyond them to the apex (although becoming smaller posteriorly) and the punctures in front of the markings are also considerably denser than on *A. nitidissimus*. From *A. exiguus* it differs in being somewhat larger, elytra conspicuously wider, and with much smaller punctures; the elytral markings are also not quite the same.

The original description of the colour of the elytra is somewhat misleading; they are pale castaneous, with a blackish median fascia narrowed towards and not meeting at the suture, an infuscate spot on each side of the apex, the space between the spots and the median fascia paler than the basal half; a fairly large space about the scutellum is slightly darker than the rest of the basal half, but certainly not "piceous." The colour of the types has perhaps slightly altered since they were taken (over fifty years ago) but agrees well with some recently taken ones. The species occurs in Western Australia as well as in South Australia.

MECYNOTARSUS ZICZAC King.

Mr. J. S. Clark took numerous specimens of this species, about the Swan River, from nests of *Ponera lutea*.

CHRYSOMELIDAE.

CADMUS FASCIATICOLLIS Lea.

Mr. H. J. Carter and I recently took six specimens of this species, at Lanneston and Cradle Mountain, in Tasmania, that agree in colour with the type, except that, on two of them, from four to six of the apical joints of the antennae are more or less deeply infuscated. Three other specimens, from Waratah and Wilnot, differ considerably, however; of these a female has the prothoracic fascia extended so as to occupy most of the disc, but not touching any of the margins; its elytra are blue-black at the base, with a wide extension along the middle to the summit of the apical slope, and a narrow extension from each shoulder, the tips of its antennae are lightly infuscated; a second female has the prothoracic fascia irregularly extended so as to touch the base in places and to leave but pale edgings at the sides and apex; its elytral markings are less extended than on the other female, and the antennae are entirely pale; the third specimen, a male, has the prothorax dark except for a narrow edging at apex and sides, the elytra are dark except for part of the apical slope, a narrow marginal strip on each side, and an obscure post-humeral spot, the two apical joints of its antennae and tips of several of the preceding ones are infuscated.

DITROPIDUS OCHROPUS Er.

The type was described as having dark hind femora, and several specimens before me have them dark; but they are usually no darker than the others. The species occurs in South Australia (Mount Lofty, Adelaide and Moonta) as well as in Tasmania.

DITROPIDUS AURICHALCEUS Suff.

Numerous specimens from New South Wales (Gosford, Sydney, and Tamworth) and Victoria (Dividing Range) agree with specimens identified by Blackburn as belonging to this species. They have the upper surface uniformly bronzy and the legs bright red; the pronotum densely and finely strigose at the sides and apex, but with punctures only on the rest of its surface; the eyes are rather close together on the male.

DITROPIDUS AMABILIS Baly.

Numerous specimens from Queensland (Bundaberg, Rockhampton, and Gayndah) probably belong to this species; they are close to *D. laevicollis*, but have the prothorax more metallic, with denser punctures (especially on the sides, but they are nowhere oblong as noted for *A. amabilis*) and the clypens not in the form of a narrow transverse ridge; the abdomen is usually entirely pale in the female, largely infuscated in the male.

DITROPIDUS DIMIDIATUS Baly.

Ten specimens before me, 2.25—3.25 mm. in length, probably belong to *D. dimidiatus*; they have the prothorax decidedly longer than is usual in the genus, its median length being fully two-thirds of the median length of the elytra, and with rather dense and sharply defined punctures, becoming more crowded on the sides; the prosternal process is deeply, on the male almost triangularly, notched. In the original description the prothorax was noted as "distinctly and somewhat

closely punctured," a character which should at once distinguish it from *D. elegantulus*, and other species having the prothorax red and elytra black. The legs vary somewhat in colour, on some specimens being entirely pale, on others the hind ones, or the four hind ones being partly black or infuscated; but on all of them the head is entirely red. Two of the specimens, from Tamworth, have the prothorax, except for its narrow basal edging, entirely red, and elytra entirely black; two, from Brisbane, are similarly coloured, except that a pale spot is vaguely indicated on each elytron about the basal third; two, from Cairns and Charters Towers, have the prothorax red and the elytra with two reddish fasciæ, the first commencing on each side at the basal third, and dilated so that near the suture, which it almost touches, it occupies about the basal half, the second fascia is apical; one, from Cairns, is like the preceding ones, except that the subbasal fascia appears as two large round disconnected spots; two, from Sydney, have a large black blotch occupying most of the pronotum, and the elytra are entirely black; the last specimen, from Cairns, is like the preceding ones, except that on each elytron a pale spot, as on the ones from Brisbane, is vaguely indicated. A specimen from Cape York, in the British Museum, has the elytra pale, except that the base and suture are very narrowly black, and that there are feeble infuscations on the sides.

DITROPIDUS ODEWAHNI Baly.

Specimens before me 1.75—2.25 mm. in length, appear to belong to this species; their prothoracic punctures are usually very feeble. They are from New South Wales (Whitton and Forest Reefs) and South Australia (Adelaide, Port Lincoln, Goolwa and Quorn).

DITROPIDUS ANTENNARIUS Baly, 1877.

(*D. antennarius* Chp., 1878; *D. baccaiformis* Chp., var.)

This species, from the female, was described by Chapuis as entirely pale, except that the five apical joints of the antennae were dark; there are six females before me that agree with his description, except that the junction of the prothorax and elytra is very narrowly black (apparently an invariable character in pale species); they are from Brisbane, Cairns and Bloomfield River, their antennae are of quite the ordinary type in the genus, but the male has very different ones, seven of the joints being dark, and all, after the second, being several times longer than wide, so that the tip of the eleventh joint actually passes the elytra; a character that, by his table, would generically separate the sexes.

Baly's description of colours differs from Chapuis' only in six of the joints of the antennae being noted as black, and "Body beneath and legs more or less stained with piceous"; he notes the name as being "Suffr. MS." and probably Chapuis also received his specimens with that manuscript name.

VAR. A. Five females from Rockhampton, one from Bowen and one from Brisbane, differ in having the metasternum, abdomen and hind femora black, and sometimes other parts of the legs infuscated, the antennae have from four to six of the apical joints dark. A male from Rockhampton, and one from Bowen, are coloured as the females, except that seven of the joints of the antennae are dark, their antennae are almost as long as those of the typical form, extending exactly to the tips of the elytra. The Bowen female is rather larger, 4.5 mm., than usual, and its front legs are almost entirely dark; except in this variable feature, and for

.5 mm. in length, it agrees well with the description of *baccaiformis* (the sex of the type of which was not noted), and that name appears to be varietal only; a female (without locality) apparently belonging to this variety is still larger, 5 mm., but its antennae and legs are all damaged.

A male, from Ooldea in South Australia (the only specimen I have seen, except from Queensland) also appears to belong to the species, but its antennae are slightly shorter, not quite extending to the tips of the elytra, and only six of its joints are entirely dark, its metasternum and abdomen, except for a median space at the base of each, and most of its middle and hind legs are black.

DITROPIDUS JACOBYI Baly.

A short, thick-set species with large eyes, almost touching in both sexes; the elytral striae are strong, and contain large punctures, the striae actually extend to the suture; on most species of the genus there are two or three well-impressed striae on each side, but towards the suture these are represented by rows of punctures. The prothoracic punctures are strong and rather dense on the sides, becoming more or less sparse on the middle; the seventh joint of the antennae (first of the club) is distinctly larger than any of the following joints in the male, and a trifle larger than any of them in the female. The upper surface is usually of a dingy testaceous, varying to obscurely piecous, or even black, with the apical portion of the elytra paler or not; occasionally there is a large infuscate blotch on the pronotum; the legs also vary from almost entirely pale, to almost entirely dark. There are specimens before me from many localities in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia.

VAR. A. Some specimens from New South Wales (Tamworth), Victoria (Alps) and Western Australia (Pinjarrah and Mount Barker) differ from most specimens of the species in having the prothorax with dense punctures throughout, the elytral striae are deep throughout, with all the interstices strongly convex (on the typical form the elytral striae although distinct, are not as deep as on this variety, and the interstices near the suture are flat and wider than the striae), and the upper surface is of a uniform piecous-brown. A specimen from Victoria and another from Tasmania resemble the variety, except that the elytra are obscurely flavous at the tips.

VAR. B. A specimen from South Australia (Lucindale) is structurally like the preceding variety, but is flavous, except that the metasternum and abdomen are deeply infuscated.

VAR. C. Some specimens from Western Australia (Albany, Mount Barker and Darling Ranges) resemble the typical form, but the prothorax is without punctures, except for a few on the margins. One of them in colour resembles the preceding variety, but the others are darker.

DITROPIDUS ELEGANTULUS Baly.

Only the male of this species, from "Australia," was described by Baly, and his specimen was noted as having "Body beneath stained with piecous"; I have only seen one specimen agreeing with this character; on another the under surface, including the pygidium, is entirely red, and on another the pygidium is red but the rest of the abdomen is black; on all other males the metasternum and abdomen, including the pygidium, are deep black, although clothed with thin white

pubescence. The female (there are several pairs taken *in cop.* before me) differs from the male in being slightly larger, the head, except for a small part of the muzzle, and prothorax of the same bronzy or brassy colour as the elytra, and the prosternum entirely black; its head is smaller, antennae, especially the joints of the club, thinner, prothorax more rounded in front and with more distinct punctures, distance across junction of prothorax and elytra less, abdomen more convex, and with a large apical fovea, and legs, especially the front ones, shorter and thinner.

The species occurs in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania, and is sometimes common on species of *Dilwynia* and *Pultenaea*. In general appearance it is close to a specimen I have identified as *D. ruficollis*, but the elytra are not at all green, the head is densely punctured and obliquely strigose, with a conspicuous median line, eyes larger, etc.; the specimen of *ruficollis* has the inter-ocular space with sparse and small punctures, and is without an impressed median line there.

DITROPIDUS SERENUS Baly.

This species varies considerably in length, 2.25—3.5 mm., and the smaller specimens usually have a rather wide space at the apex of the elytra infuscated; on two small males the elytra are slightly infuscated throughout. It occurs in Victoria, as well as in South Australia.

DITROPIDUS ORNATUS Baly.

A specimen from Murray Bridge (South Australia) appears to belong to this species, but differs from an undoubted one of it (from Western Australia) in having the pubescence on the head very feeble, and the two pale parts on each elytron disconnected, owing to the black submedian fascia extending to both the suture and sides. Three other (old) South Australian specimens, also appear to belong to the species, but have the inter-ocular space glabrous; the prothorax has a dark green gloss and the dark parts of the elytra a purplish gloss, their markings, except for slight differences of detail, are as on the Murray Bridge specimen.

DITROPIDUS PULCHELLUS Baly.

This species ranges 3.25—4.5 mm. in length; the pale elytral markings vary from bright flavous to a moderately dark red, but appear to be always paler than the prothorax; the latter is usually without discal markings, but occasionally has a black transverse median fascia, or there may be a series of spots representing the fascia. I cannot distinguish the species structurally from *ornatus*.

DITROPIDUS CORNUTUS Baly.

A curious species readily distinguished by the armed muzzle of the male, the processes on the clypeus and mandibles, however, vary somewhat in size. The upper surface usually has a slight brassy-green gloss; on the elytra of the male there are usually four dark blotches, sometimes only two; on the female the blotches are usually scarcely in evidence; the male also has most of the under-surface black, on the female usually only the metasternum is infuscated. The types were from "Australia"; the specimens before me are from Western Australia (Warren River and Karridale).

DITROPIDUS FASCIATUS Baly.

(D. canescens Chp.)

On this species there is a short oblique carina on each side of the prothorax at the base, very distinct on the male, feeble on the female; the wide fascia on the elytra varies in extent, sometimes being continuous except for a very narrow interruption at the suture, at other times appearing as a large spot on each side; the legs are usually entirely dark or almost so. The clothing of the prothorax varies apparently in accordance with the elytral fascia, on specimens having this of great extent the pubescence is decidedly denser than on those whose fascia is greatly reduced in size; the elytra are usually entirely glabrous, but on an occasional specimen the sides are feebly pubescent towards the base.

DITROPIDUS FASCIATUS VAR. PICTIPES, n. var.

Six males, from Cue, differ from the typical form in having the prothoracic punctures somewhat coarser, and the legs red, except that the tarsi are almost black, that there is a black streak on the under surface of the front femora, and that the knees are slightly infuscated, the elytral fascia is wide and very narrowly interrupted at the suture, and the dark parts of the elytra, although brassy, are paler than the prothorax.

A specimen, from Port Lincoln, appears to represent another variety; it has the elytra entirely pale, except that a small amount of the base is dark and the suture is infuscated; the colour, however, is less flavous than usual; the front legs are dark, but with the coxae and part of the tibiae obscurely reddish, the other legs are red, except for the tarsi and knees. The outer half of each elytron is sparsely but rather distinctly pubescent.

A female, from Western Australia, may represent still another variety; it is unusually small (3 mm.) and at first glance the elytra appear to be entirely dark, but from some directions a fairly large space on each side about the basal third appears to be obscurely diluted with flavous; the legs are almost entirely dark, the prothorax has denser punctures than usual, with a tendency to become longitudinally confluent, and the latero-basal carinae are scarcely indicated.

DITROPIDUS DORIAE Chp.

Numerous specimens from Northern Queensland (Cape York, Cairns, Mackay and Bundaberg) probably belong to this species, but only two of them could fairly be noted as having both prothorax and elytra "nigro-cyaneis"; on most of them the elytra are purple, or deep purplish-blue, and the prothorax blue or black, with a slight greenish gloss; the elytra usually have some of the interstices obliquely strigose, but on some of them they are feebly strigose only near the apex. The eyes of the male are close together, about half the length of the basal joint of the antennae separating them; on the female the distance between them is about equal to the length of that joint.

DITROPIDUS TIBIALIS Chp.

A small metallic species rather common in New South Wales; the typical form has legs pale, but hind femora dark; the prothoracic punctures are rather dense and sharply defined.

VAR. A. Some specimens (from Sydney, Maitland and Armidale) differ in being of a darker and less coppery-green, and with the legs entirely dark; but I can find no structural differences from the typical form.

DITROPIDUS PUNCTULUM Chp.

This species ranges 1.25—1.5 mm. in length. The eyes are rather widely separated in the male, still more in the female. There was a cotype in the Blackburn collection and other specimens before me are from Queensland (Bribie Island), South Australia (Mount Lofty, Port Lincoln and Murray Bridge), and Western Australia (Swan River).

DITROPIDUS CONVEXIUSCULUS Chp. (formerly *Elaphodes*.)

Two specimens, from Bowen, appear to belong to this species, described, without the sex of the type being noted, originally as an *Elaphodes*. The antennae of the male are broken, but those of the female are slightly shorter and stouter than in *D. comans*, referred by Chapuis to *Ditropidus*. The male has a conspicuous cross of white pubescence on the pronotum, on the female the cross is present but less distinct; the female has a conspicuous median fascia of white pubescence on the elytra, but on the male this is not distinct, owing to their clothing being almost entirely white. In appearance the species is fairly close to *comans*, but differs in having the prothorax scarcely gibbous, not shagreened, its punctures more sharply defined and not at all elongate, and the elytral striae distinct only near the sides.

DITROPIDUS COMANS Chp.

On this species there is usually, but not always, a distinct median fascia of white clothing on the elytra, the prothorax is gibbous in front, and at the middle is either glabrous or very sparsely clothed, allowing the dense punctures and finely shagreened surface to be clearly seen. The distance between the eyes is about equal to the length of the basal joint of the antennae in the male, considerably more in the female; the length ranges 1.5—3 mm. The species occurs from Dalby, in Queensland, to the Swan River, in Western Australia.

DITROPIDUS PUBICOLLIS Chp.

Recorded by Chapuis without exact locality; specimens before me agreeing with his description are from New South Wales (Goulburn, Tamworth and Windsor) and South Australia (Quorn and Lucindale).

DITROPIDUS PUBERULUS Chp.

A specimen from Geraldton (Western Australia) possibly belongs to this species; it is a male (the type was a female) and differs from the description in being slightly smaller (2.25 mm.) and in having the parts flavous that were noted by Chapuis as ferruginous, except that the joints of the club are infuscated at their tips.

DITROPIDUS MACULICOLLIS Chp.

A specimen from Brisbane (the type was from Sydney) agrees well with the description of this species; its abdomen is more strongly convex than is usual in males, and the tip of the pygidium is not encroaching on the lower surface; but

as it is nonfoveate I presume the specimen must be a male. Two other males, from Geraldton, appear also to belong to the species, one is slightly larger than the Brisbane specimen, and its prothoracæic blotch is broken up into two spots; the other is still larger (2.5 mm.) and its prothorax is immaculate.

DITROPIDUS ACICULATUS Chp.

Two specimens from Victoria and South Australia (Mount Lofty) possibly belong to this species, but differ from the description in being smaller (1.75—2 mm.), and with the sides of the prothorax narrowly reddish; the differences are possibly sexual, as they are males, and the type was a female. They both have the shoulders slightly infuscated, and one at first glance appears to have a large scutellum, owing to the derm in its vicinity being deeply infuscated.

DITROPIDUS LENTULUS Chp.

Three cotypes of this species from Tasmania have the legs entirely dark, and there are many similar specimens before me, but the legs, especially the front and middle ones, are often obscurely reddish; the upper surface frequently has a greenish gloss, rarely a purplish one. There is a rather wide and shallow median line on the head, and the eyes are moderately widely separated on the male, more so on the female.

DITROPIDUS SUBAENEUS Chp.

There were two females of this species in the Blackburn collection, one bearing a label "*Ditropidus subaeneus* Chp. Type" (no doubt it is a cotype), and I took one at Hobart. All three have the hind legs black with a metallic gloss, but the middle and front legs vary somewhat in colour. The head has a conspicuous median line (not mentioned in the original description) and the eyes are widely separated, but no doubt they are closer together in the male.

DITROPIDUS COSTATUS Chp.

Two females from Dalby and one from Bowen possibly belong to this species (recorded from "Australia"), but they are brightly metallic (the types were described as "subnitidus"). The Bowen specimen has the apical half of the abdomen brightly coppery, the others have most of it more or less red. They are close to *venustus*, but the prothorax has slightly smaller punctures, its sides could fairly be called strigose, and its colour is but little different to that of the elytra, the legs are also of a bright red.

DITROPIDUS LAMINATUS Chp.

On the male of this species the clypeus has two subtriangular elevations, each side of the elytra has a large opaque patch (in striking contrast to the adjacent polished surface), and the front legs are stout and rather long. The female differs from it in being less dilated at the junction of the prothorax and elytra, the latter nowhere opaque, the tubercles on the clypeus much smaller, the front legs shorter and thinner, the antennae thinner, and the abdomen more convex, with a large apical fovea. On the male the eyes are separated about the length of the two basal joints of antennae, on the female about three. The specimens before me are all from Queensland (Cape York, Coen, Cairns, Bowen, and Charters Towers).

DITROPIDUS IMPERIALIS Chp.

Seven females, from Cape York, Coen, and Cairns, appear to belong to this species, the finest of its genus from Australia; only one agrees at all well with the type in colours, the others have the prothorax and scutellum coppery or coppery-red, and the elytra deep purple, or purplish-blue; on some of them the antennae have the basal joint no darker than the second, but on two it is partly infuscated; the distance between the eyes is about equal to the length of the two basal joints of antennae. Two males, from Cairns, differ in being smaller, 4—4.25 mm., the eyes larger and closer together, the distance between them less than the length of the basal joint, front legs stouter, abdomen smaller, sloping to base and apex, and non-foveate, and the clothing of the under surface denser; the prothorax and scutellum are coppery with a slight greenish gloss, the head is darker and the elytra are purple.

DITROPIDUS INSULARIS Lea.

(*D. chalceus* Lea; *D. lateralis* Lea.)

After reexamining the types and many other specimens I now believe that *D. chalceus* and *D. lateralis* can only be regarded as varietal forms of *D. insularis*; the upper surface is usually brassy, but varies to entirely blue, the legs vary from entirely dark to almost entirely red; the prothoracic punctures are always sharply defined, and are fairly dense. The species is evidently close to *D. distinguendus*, but all the specimens before me are larger, up to 3.5 mm. in length, than the type of that species, and the prothorax could not be regarded as "lateraliter strigero."

DITROPIDUS NIGRICOLLIS Lea.

A male, from Northern Queensland, probably belongs to this species, but differs from the type in being smaller, 1.75 mm., the head and prothorax reddish-flavous, and elytra flavous (except that there is a narrow black line at the junction of the prothorax and elytra); its under surface has a conspicuous black cross, the upright part of which extends from the prosternal process to the end of the first abdominal segment, and the cross-piece is on the metasternum, ending abruptly at the episterna. Another male, from Sydney, agrees with it, except that the cross-piece on the under surface is larger and less sharply defined, its sides including the metasternal episterna.

DITROPIDUS SUBSIMILIS Lea.

A female of this species, from the Blue Mountains, differs from the types in having a small, round, black spot, towards each side of the pronotum.

DITROPIDUS NIGRIPENNIS Lea.

On the male of this species the clypeus is depressed in the middle, and each side is elevated into a small subtriangular, slightly curved, black-tipped process, about half the length of the basal joint of the antennae; the armature is different from that of *D. cornutus*, and there are many other differences of sculpture and colour.

VAR. A. Three males, from Jenolan, agree so closely with the types that I cannot regard them as representing a distinct species, but the processes on the head are much longer (somewhat longer than the basal joint of the antennae) more strongly curved, and conspicuous from most directions.



DITROPIDUS LAEVICOLLIS Lea.

This species occurs in South Australia (Lucindale and Port Lincoln) as well as in Western Australia. Its clypeus appears as a narrow transverse ridge, and in many other respects it agrees with the description of *D. submetallescens*, but all the specimens before me are somewhat larger, 2—2.75 mm., than the type of that species, $\frac{2}{3}$ lin., which was also noted as having "thorace subremote, tenuiter punctato"; the prothoracic punctures of *D. laevicollis* are certainly not subremote, being fairly dense, although not crowded.

DITROPIDUS STRIATOPUNCTATUS Lea.

A short compact species, the prothorax with sparse and small punctures on the disc, but the sides densely longitudinally strigose. Specimens from Sydney and Galston agree well with the type, except that the legs are entirely black; the eyes of the male are separated rather more than the length of the basal joint of the antennae, still more in the female.

DITROPIDUS SOBRINUS Lea.

Numerous specimens from South Australia (Petersburg, Quorn and Parachilna) belong to this species, but range in length 2.25—3 mm., the males usually being smaller than the females. The eyes are moderately widely separated in the males, more widely in the females; the punctures in the inter-ocular space are rather dense and sharply defined; there is usually a well-defined median line there, but occasionally it is almost absent; the discal striae of the elytra are very feeble; the labrum is reddish, and the red occasionally extends to the clypeus.

DITROPIDUS VENUSTUS Lea.

A specimen from Northern Queensland, and another from Mungar Junction, differ from the types in having the upper surface entirely purple, although the prothorax is of not quite the same shade as the elytra.

DITROPIDUS SCITULUS Lea.

Of two specimens from the Swan River one agrees well with the type, but the other has the elytra of a vivid coppery-green.

DITROPIDUS LATIFRONS, n. sp.

♂.—Coppery-bronze, in places with a slight purplish gloss; labrum, antennae (the club infuscated) and palpi reddish, tips of tibiae obscurely reddish. Moderately densely clothed with white pubescence.

Head wide and flat in front; with rather dense, partially concealed punctures. Eyes widely separated. Prothorax about twice as wide as the median length, evenly convex, a feeble oblique earina on each hind angle, these acute; punctures rather dense and sharply defined, but not very large. Elytra with somewhat coarser punctures than on prothorax, the interspaces slightly rugose; striae well-defined on sides, but scarcely traceable elsewhere. Legs rather stout, the front ones somewhat longer than the others. Length (♂, ♀), 3.75—4 mm.

♀.—Differs in being rather more robust, head smaller, labrum less prominent, antennae somewhat thinner, with the club no darker than the basal joints, front legs no longer than the hind ones, more of the tibiae red, and in the abdomen.

Hab.—New South Wales: Condobolin, in October (W. W. Froggatt).

On the under surface the clothing is somewhat longer than on the upper; on the disc of the pronotum it has a somewhat rusty appearance, across the middle it forms a whitish line that is fairly distinct on the types, and on another specimen that was returned to Mr. Froggatt; but as a similar line is to be seen on occasional specimens of other species, it is probably not to be depended upon. The distance between the eyes of the male is about equal to the width of the clypeus, on the female it is slightly more. The species is close to *D. pubescens*, but the prothorax has a short oblique carina on each hind angle (somewhat as on *D. fasciatus*, but less distinct) the legs are darker, and the punctures are slightly coarser; the shape is more oblong than in *D. pubicollis* and *D. whitei*, and the clothing is denser.

DITROPIDUS GENICULATUS, n. sp.

♂.—Coppery-bronze; clypeus, labrum, parts of antennae, base of tibiae and usually parts of abdomen and elytral epipleurae red. Under surface moderately clothed with white pubescence, more sparsely on upper.

Head with a wide and rather shallow median line; punctures dense and rather sharply defined, becoming confluent in places. Eyes widely separated. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as the median length, rather strongly and evenly convex, scutellar lobe small; punctures rather small and not very dense in middle, becoming crowded and confluent, or substrigose, on sides. *Elytra* oblong, with dense and rather small but asperate punctures, the interspaces finely rugose (almost shagreened), striae distinct on sides but scarcely traceable elsewhere. *Legs* moderately stout, front ones scarcely longer than the hind ones. Length (♂, ♀), 3—4 mm.

♀.—Differs in being rather more robust, head slightly smaller, the median line deeper and almost foveate in the middle, antennae somewhat thinner, legs slightly shorter, and in the abdomen.

Hab.—Western Australia: Geraldton (A. M. Lea).

A sub-oblong species, not very densely but almost evenly clothed on the upper surface. The third, fourth, and fifth joints of the antennae, and the lower parts of the first and second are reddish, the others being blackish; the red of the clypeus varies in extent and intensity; the sides of the three or four basal segments of abdomen and the tip of the pygidium are usually, but not always, reddish (the variation is not sexual); the elytral epipleurae are of a rather bright red on some specimens, obscure on others; the red of the tibiae sometimes extends to the tips of the femora. The distance between the eyes is about equal to the width of the clypeus on the male, rather more on the female. From above the hind angles of the prothorax appear to be acute, but from the sides they are seen to be rectangular; the sides are not evenly strigose, the punctures there being dense and frequently confluent, but as the derm is partially concealed by the clothing, the surface at first glance appears quite conspicuously strigose. On the apical segment of the abdomen of the male there is a vague depression, but on the female this is increased to a large round fovea. In general appearance it is fairly close to *D. pubicollis* but is somewhat narrower and the elytra are not glabrous; from *D. gymnopterus*, to which it is closer in shape, it differs markedly in the finer sculpture of both prothorax and elytra, as well as in the latter being clothed; *D. intonsus* is much smaller and more rounded; *D. whitei* is larger, more rounded, and with the finer sculpture different. The

antennae are somewhat longer than is usual, but the joints of the club are not sufficiently long and loose to warrant the species being referred to *Elaphodes*.

DITROPIDUS MIRUS, n.sp.

♂.—Coppery-bronze; elytra flavous, shoulders, base, and suture infuscated, six basal joints of antennae (except upper surface of first), knees and trochanters reddish, rest of antennae and of legs infuscated or black. Head, prothorax, under surface and legs with white pubescence.

Head large and wide, obliquely flattened between eyes, shagreened and finely punctate; clypeus large, rounded in front, less shagreened and with stronger punctures than between eyes; labrum wide and feebly bilobed; mandibles large and strongly curved. Eyes prominent and widely separated. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as the median length, base not much wider than apex; with small and sparse punctures on middle, becoming more numerous, but not crowded, on sides. *Elytra* slightly longer than the basal width, sides moderately narrowed posteriorly; with rows of small but distinct punctures, on the sides set in distinct striae; interstices subopaque or very inconspicuously shagreened. Front legs much longer than the others. Length, 4—4.25 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Moree (W. W. Froggatt's 107 L).

A remarkably distinct species, with mandibles suggestive of those of the male of *Elaphodes vulpinus*, although the antennae are of normal length; the eyes are unusually wide apart, and the canthus of each is rather feeble; the great length of the front legs is due partly to the tarsi, but mostly to the tibiae, the latter being at least half as long again as the others. I know of no closely allied species, although the colour of the elytra is at first suggestive of *D. fasciatus*; on the male of *D. mandibularis* the jaws, although very powerful, are of different shape, the eyes are closer together (although widely separated) with the canthus larger, and the prothorax entirely glabrous.

DITROPIDUS BIMACULATUS, n.sp.

♂.—Black; muzzle, basal half of antennae, palpi, a large spot on each elytron, and parts of front legs flavous or reddish-flavous. Head, under surface and legs with sparse, whitish pubescence.

Head with rather small and dense but sharply defined punctures; median line feebly defined. Eyes moderately separated, the distance between them about equal to the length of two basal joints of antennae. *Prothorax* not quite twice as wide as the median length, base almost twice as wide as apex; punctures about as large as on head, but not quite as dense. *Elytra* slightly narrowed posteriorly; with rows of rather small but distinct suboblong punctures, becoming larger and set in strong striae on the sides, interstices with minute punctures. *Legs* rather short. Length, 2.6 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler), unique.

The non-metallic upper surface, with two large red spots on the elytra, render this a very distinct species, to which I know no closely allied one; each spot is tear-shaped, and extends from the middle of the disc (where it is narrowest) almost to the inner apical angle, where it occupies about two-thirds of the width; the red of the muzzle extends to slightly beyond the ocular canthi, the front femora are almost entirely red, the under surface and apex of the front tibiae

and the tips of the others are also more or less reddish. The median length of the prothorax is slightly more than the apical width.

DITROPIDUS LATICOLLIS, n.sp.

♀.—Black; labrum, basal half of antennae (the club infuscated) and palpi rather obscurely flavous; elytra with sides and apex widely flavous, elsewhere infuscated; legs in parts obscurely diluted with red. Under surface and legs slightly pubescent.

Head shagreened and with dense, fine, aciculate punctures, more distinct on clypeus than elsewhere. Eyes rather widely separated. Antennae short. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as the median length, apex scarcely half the width of base; shagreened and with dense, fine, aciculate punctures, becoming crowded in front angles. *Elytra* scarcely as long as wide, sides moderately rounded; with rows of distinct but not very large punctures, becoming larger and set in deep striae on the sides; interstices with dense and very fine punctures, or feebly shagreened. *Abdomen* with a large, round, deep, apical fovea. Length, 2.75—3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Duaringa (G. Barnard).

A curious round species of which I know no close ally. On two specimens the elytra have the sides widely flavous, from the base to and across the apex (but there is a slight infuscation on the sides above the abdomen), thus bounding on three sides a large, subquadrate, deeply infuscated patch; on a third specimen the infuscation is extended so that the flavous parts (which are considerably reduced in intensity) are confined to the vicinity of the shoulders and apices; on the third specimen the median line of the head is very distinct, on the others it is feeble. The distance between the eyes at their nearest is about equal to the length of the three basal joints of the antennae, but it would be less in the male. The pronotum has a vague bronzy gloss, but it could hardly be regarded as metallic; from some directions it appears to be very finely pubescent, but under a compound power it is seen to be quite glabrous; the hind angles from above appear to be quite sharply acute, but from the sides they are seen to be rectangular; the notch of the scutellar lobe is very feeble. The intercoxal process of the prosternum is almost twice as wide as long, truncated in front, and feebly incurved behind.

DITROPIDUS IMPUNCTICOLLIS, n.sp.

♀.—Black; labrum, basal half of antennae (the club infuscated), palpi, abdomen, legs, and a variable amount of elytra flavous. Under surface and legs very feebly pubescent.

Head shagreened and subopaque; median line feeble. Eyes widely separated. *Prothorax* about thrice as wide as the median length, sides strongly narrowed to apex; impunctate. *Elytra* about one fifth longer than wide, sides moderately rounded; with rows of rather small but distinct punctures, on the sides set in distinct striae. *Abdomen* with a large, round, deep, apical fovea. Length, 1.75—2 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Karridale (A. M. Lea).

A minute species without punctures on the prothorax, even on the sides. The hind end of the prosternal process is almost truncated, but as the scutellar lobe is notched, the scutellum minute, and club five-jointed the species was referred to *Ditropidus* without hesitation. Of the two specimens under examina-

tion the larger one has the elytra flavous, except for a narrow black basal edging, and a short infuscation of the suture at the base; but the smaller one has about half of the elytra black or infuscated, the dark part not sharply defined on its edges, but extending from each shoulder to the suture beyond the middle, so that the sides and apex are widely flavous.

DITROPIDUS METALLICUS, n.sp.

♂.—Coppery, prothorax sometimes with a greenish gloss; labrum, basal half of antennae (the club infuscated), tips of elytra, abdomen (except part of base), legs (the claws infuscated) reddish-flavous. Head, under surface and legs sparsely pubescent.

Head with crowded and more or less obliquely confluent punctures; median line rather shallow. Eyes widely separated. *Prothorax* at apex about as wide as the median length, sides increasing in width to base; with dense and rather strong punctures, the sides conspicuously strigose. *Elytra* oblong; with rows of rather large punctures, at the sides set in rather deep striae. Length (♂, ♀), 2—2.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in being somewhat more robust, eyes more widely separated, prothorax and legs slightly shorter, and abdomen larger, with a large, round, deep, apical fovea.

Hab.—Tasmania: Sheffield (H. H. D. Griffith's No. 1204).

The prosternum is usually coppery, the mesosternum and metasternum bronzy; the dark part of the abdomen is sometimes semicircular, and almost confined to the intercoxal process; the pygidium is entirely pale. The median line of the head is rather shallow, but is very conspicuous on account of the converging punctures; the front legs of the male are no longer than the hind ones. The description of *D. apiciflavus* (from "Nouvelle Hollande") agrees in most respects with this species, except that of the prothorax, which is noted as "paree et subtiliter punctulato, lateraliter substrigoso." Specimens from New South Wales (Gosford, Sydney, and Jenolan) agree in all respects with its description (except that some of them are larger); the present species differs from these in having the prothorax with dense, and, for the genus rather strong punctures, with the sides densely strigose; it has also larger elytral punctures, is narrower and more coppery (almost golden) than brassy. It is the only species now known from Tasmania, with the elytra tipped with red, although the red is not always sharply limited; *D. viridiaceneus* has the prothorax wider and very differently sculptured.

DITROPIDUS INSIGNIS, n.sp.

♀.—Deep violet-blue, labrum, palpi and part of antennae red. Under surface and legs with sparse pubescence.

Head with crowded and sharply defined punctures, becoming rugose on clypeus, median line shallow and irregular. Eyes widely separated. *Prothorax* at base scarcely twice as wide as the median length, sides strongly rounded; with crowded, longitudinally confluent punctures, except on scutellar lobe, where they are separately impressed. *Elytra* briefly suboblong; with rows of not very large but deep punctures, becoming larger and set in fairly deep striae on the sides; interstices with sparse punctures, except posteriorly, where they are moderately dense and rugose. *Under surface* with rather dense and coarse punctures; abdomen with a large, round deep apical fovea. Length, 4.25 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Mullewa (Miss J. F. May), unique.

A beautiful deep-blue species, very distinct from all others known to me by the sculpture of the prothorax; at first glance this appears to be densely longitudinally strigose, but it is really densely punctate, the punctures everywhere confluent except on a small part of the scutellar lobe. The elytra are of the same shade of colour as the prothorax, but owing to their smoother surface they appear brighter; the antennae are rather long for the genus, and the second-fourth joints are partly or entirely red, the others being more or less deeply infuscated. The pygidium is glabrous, and its punctures are quite as sharply defined as those on the head.

DITROPIDUS PYGIDIALIS, n. sp.

♂.—Black; three basal joints of antennae obscurely reddish. Under surface and legs with sparse pubescence.

Head with dense punctures at base and on clypeus; median line wide, shallow, and with smaller and sparser punctures than on the adjacent surface. Eyes moderately separated. *Prothorax* at base not twice as wide as the median length, sides strongly rounded; with sparse and minute punctures, the front angles finely strigose. *Elytra* briefly suboblong, with rows of not very large punctures, at the sides set in deep stria; interstices faintly wrinkled. Length (♂, ♀), 2.6—3 mm.

♀.—Differs in being slightly more robust, prothorax shorter, legs somewhat shorter, and in the abdomen.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney (A. M. Lea).

There is a single specimen of each sex before me; on the male the elytra have a slight bluish or bluish-green gloss, but this is absent from the female; the distance between the eyes of the male is about equal to the length of the three basal joints of antennae, in the female of the five basal joints; on the male the front angles of the prothorax are densely and finely strigose, but the strigae are so very fine that the surface at first appears to be slightly shagreened, on the female they almost reach the vanishing point; the hind angles from above appear to be acute, and to slightly embrace the shoulders, but they are really almost rectangular; the punctures on the pygidium are dense and subreticulate.

DITROPIDUS CARINATICEPS, n. sp.

♀.—Blue; labrum, palpi, and second-sixth joints of antennae red. Under surface and legs with sparse, inconspicuous pubescence.

Head large; with rather small but sharply defined punctures, becoming crowded and irregular in front; median line well-defined; clypeal suture marked by a bisinuate carina. Eyes very widely separated. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as the median length, sides strongly rounded, lateral gutters well-defined; punctures small but sharply defined. *Elytra* sub-oblong; with rows of fairly large punctures, on the sides set in deep striae; interstices with sparse and minute punctures. *Abdomen* with a large, round, deep, apical fovea. Length, 4.5 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Forest Reefs (A. M. Lea), unique.

The side of each elytron is gently incurved between the base and the sudden deflection before the middle, the dilated part being unusually deep, and the sub-lateral interstee curving around on to it; the clypeus has two small transversely-oval, impunctate areolets, each bounded behind by a narrow carina, and in front by a more obtuse elevation (it is probably very different in the male); these

characters at once distinguish the species from *D. armatus*, *D. vigilans*, *D. abdominalis* and the blue variety of *D. concolor*; from the variety, it is also distinguished by its red labrum, longer elytra, different inter-ocular space, non-strigose sides of prothorax, and punctures of metasternum notably coarser and sparser towards the sides. In *D. coelestis* the sides of the elytra are almost the same, but the punctures of the head and prothorax are considerably larger and denser, and the head has a circular inter-ocular fovea. The head and parts of the under surface have a greenish gloss, the elytra a purplish one; the tip of the abdomen and middle of the metasternum are obscurely diluted with red, but from most directions the red is invisible, parts of the coxae are also obscurely reddish. The prothoracic punctures, although small, are sharply defined, on the sides they are slightly elongated, but not at all confluent.

DITROPIDUS SUBARMATUS, n.sp.

♂.—Bronzy, labrum, basal half of antennae, palpi, and under surface of front femora and tibiae reddish. Head, under surface and legs with white pubescence.

Head with rather distant punctures; median line lightly impressed; clypeus subtuberculate at each end. Eyes rather close together. *Prothorax* at base not twice as wide as the median length, sides strongly narrowed to apex; with small but sharply defined punctures in middle, becoming larger and crowded on sides. *Elytra* not much longer than basal width, sides rather strongly narrowed posteriorly; with rows of rather large punctures, interstices with dense but faint punctures (almost shagreened). *Front legs* slightly longer than hind ones. Length, 2.75 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Swan River (A. M. Lea), unique.

This species has been placed amongst those having dark legs, as, although the under surface of the front ones is reddish, their upper surface is blackish; the elytra have a vague greenish gloss. The distance between the eyes is hardly more than the length of the basal joint of antennae; the rows of punctures on the elytra, even the short subsutural ones, are set in shallow striae; as a result the interstices are gently separately convex; on the sides, however, the striae are much deeper, and the interstices are acutely costate; although the type is a male, the third abdominal segment is distinct across the middle. The sides of the elytra denote an approach to some of the armed species, as they are slightly elevated and shining, with the intervening space depressed; this character at once distinguishes the species from *D. cognatus*, *D. quadratipennis*, *D. indistinctus*, *D. congenitus* and others, to which at first glance it seems close; in general appearance it is like a small *D. concolor*, but the jaws and clypeus are very different.

DITROPIDUS LOBICOLLIS, n.sp.

♂.—Black, upper surface with a slight bronzy gloss, labrum and basal half of antennae (upper surface of first joint infuscated) reddish. Head, under surface, pygidium and legs with white pubescence.

Head with rather small, dense, partially concealed punctures; median line vague. Eyes as far apart as the length of two basal joints of antennae. *Prothorax* at base almost twice as wide as the median length, sides strongly rounded, with small and sharply defined but not crowded punctures in middle, becoming larger and denser on sides. *Elytra* short; with rows of not very large punctures, becoming larger and set in deep striae on the sides; interstices with fairly dense

but very minute punctures. Front legs slightly longer than hind ones. Length, 3.25 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (A. J. Coates), unique.

The three apical joints of the club are missing from the type, but the two basal ones are of normal appearance, the scutellar lobe is acute, slightly elevated and not notched. The type at first looks like a small female of *D. concolor*, but has very different punctures and jaws; the prothorax is less narrowed in front than *D. subarmatus*, the eyes are slightly more distant, and the clypeus is not subdentate on the sides; the prothoracic punctures differ, both on the middle and sides, from those of *D. puncticollis* and the labrum is reddish, etc.; the elytra are not shagreened as in *D. costatus*.

DITROPIDUS CAERULEUS, n.sp.

♂.—Deep blue, under surface almost black, front of clypeus, labrum and basal half of antennae (upper surface of basal joint infuscated) reddish. Under surface and legs sparsely clothed, head almost glabrous.

Head with dense, sharply defined punctures. Eyes widely separated. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as the median length, sides strongly rounded; with fairly dense and rather small, but sharply defined punctures, becoming slightly smaller on sides. *Elytra* briefly suboblong, sides gently narrowed posteriorly; with rows of small punctures, becoming slightly larger and set in distinct striae on the sides; interstices faintly wrinkled, and with very small punctures. Front legs slightly longer than hind ones. Length (♂, ♀), 2.75—3 mm.

♀.—Differs in being more robust, eyes slightly more apart, elytra less narrowed posteriorly, front legs no longer than hind ones, and abdomen with a large, round, deep, apical fovea.

Hab.—Western Australia: Rottneet Island and Vasse River; New South Wales: Sydney (A. M. Lea).

A beautiful, deep blue species, with unusually small seriate punctures on the elytra; the head occasionally has a slight greenish or coppery-green gloss, and two specimens have the sides of the elytra, from some directions, distinctly coppery, occasionally the upper surface is almost purple; the tips of the tibiae and the extreme base of the front femora are sometimes reddish. It is more conspicuously blue than *D. tropicus*, eyes (sex for sex) more widely separated, prothoracic punctures larger, seriate ones of elytra much smaller and the interstices faintly wrinkled; structurally it is close to *D. clypealis*, which also has the clypeus red, but the colour and punctures are different; it has the sharply defined inter-ocular punctures of *D. frontalis*, *D. melasomus*, *D. seminulum* and *D. sobrinus*, but differs from all of these in being shorter and broader, prothorax with sides more strongly narrowed in front, and punctures denser and stronger. The median line of the head is very feeble at the base, and on some specimens is represented by a shallow, almost circular depression in the middle, but from some specimens it is altogether absent.

DITROPIDUS CORIACEUS, n.sp.

♂.—Black, with a slight bronzy gloss, basal half of antennae obscurely reddish. Glabrous. Upper surface shagreened.

Head with very minute punctures, median line very feeble. Eyes rather widely separated. *Prothorax* about thrice as wide as the median length, sides

strongly rounded; punctures very minute. *Elytra* short, sides beyond middle strongly rounded. Length, 1.2—1.3 mm.

♀.—Differs in the usual particulars of eyes, legs and abdomen.

Hab.—Western Australia: Geraldton and Swan River (A. M. Lea), Dirk Hartog Island (Dr. Michaelsen).

In general appearance very near *punctulum*, but slightly narrower and elytra shagreened, on that species the head and prothorax, but not the elytra, are shagreened, the shagreening is not so pronounced as that of the head and prothorax, but is quite distinct; from some directions vague lines representing series of punctures may be seen on the discal parts, and even the lateral striae are very feeble, on several specimens only the marginal stria on each side is present; an inconspicuous depression traverses the base of the scutellar lobe; the median line of the metasternum is dilated at the base so as to form a fairly large but shallow fovea.

DITROPIDUS TRANQUILLUS, n.sp.

♂.—Black, labrum, basal half of antennae (club infuscated) palpi and parts of legs more or less reddish or flavous. Glabrous.

Head evenly convex; with small, but rather sharp punctures; median line scarcely traceable. Eyes rather widely separated. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as the median length, sides strongly rounded; with rather dense and small, but sharply defined punctures. *Elytra* subquadrate; with series of small punctures, on the sides set in deep striae. Length (♂, ♀), 1.75—2 mm.

♀.—Differs in the usual particulars of eyes, legs and abdomen.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney and Como (A. M. Lea).

Slightly larger and more compact than *D. vagans*, and elytral punctures almost the same, but prothoracic punctures slightly smaller, and all parts of the upper surface shining and nowhere shagreened or opaque; the prothoracic punctures are much smaller than on *D. rotundiformis*, and the legs are paler. There are dense and sharply defined punctures on almost the whole of the under surface. The knees, tarsi, and hind femora are usually darker than the rest of the legs, sometimes the hind femora are only partly dark, occasionally the tibiae are scarcely paler than the tarsi.

DITROPIDUS RUFIMANUS, n.sp.

♂.—Black; clypeus, labrum, most of inter-ocular space, basal half of antennae (the club infuscated) palpi, front legs (knees infuscated), middle and hind tarsi, more or less red. Under surface and legs with very sparse pubescence.

Head subopaque; with small and fairly dense punctures; median line lightly impressed. Eyes rather widely separated. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as the median length; with very small but sharply defined punctures. *Elytra* briefly suboblong, with rows of rather large punctures, becoming much smaller posteriorly, and set in deep striae on the sides. Front legs slightly longer than hind ones. Length (♂, ♀), 2—2.25 mm.

♀.—Differs in being more robust, eyes more apart, inter-ocular space, clypeus and front femora black, seriate punctures of elytra smaller, front legs no longer than hind ones, and abdomen larger, more convex, and with a large, apical fovea.

Hab.—South Australia: Mount Lofty (A. M. Lea).

In some respects fairly close to the description of *D. facialis*, but middle tibiae dark, on the head of the female only the labrum is pale, the sides of the metas-

ternum are not pale, and five joints of the antennae are dark; the clothing and punctures also do not agree with the description. Only one specimen of each sex was obtained, and it is probable that the colours of the legs are variable.

DITROPIDUS SCULPTIPENNIS, n.sp.

♂.—Black; muzzle, basal half of antennae, palpi, and parts of legs more or less flavous. Under surface and legs very feebly pubescent.

Head opaque and with small punctures; median line lightly impressed. Eyes large and close together, the distance between them hardly more than half the length of the basal joint of antennae. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as the median length, sides strongly rounded; with rather small but sharply defined punctures in middle, becoming larger and crowded on sides. *Elytra* short; with rows of rather large punctures, on the sides and apical half in distinct striae. *Abdomen* with a vague apical depression. Front legs slightly longer than hind ones. Length, 2.1 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Geraldton (A. M. Lea), unique.

Approaching the *D. jacobyi* group, but the punctures on the medio-basal half of the elytra, although in quite distinct rows, are not in deep striae, on the sides the interstices between the striae are carinated. The tarsi, trochanters, front tibiae and base of front femora are paler than the other parts of the legs, which are more or less deeply infuscated; the pygidium is of a deep black, and the elytra in its vicinity seem dark brown, although from above they seem to be polished black throughout. From above the scutellar lobe seems to be entire, but from behind it is seen to be slightly notched.

DITROPIDUS SUBSUTURALIS, n.sp.

♂.—Black, upper surface with a vague metallic gloss; labrum, basal half of antennae, palpi, tarsi, front legs (knees excepted) and parts of middle and of hind tibiae more or less flavous. Glabrous.

Head shagreened and with minute punctures; median line lightly impressed. Eyes moderately separated, their distance apart slightly more than the length of basal joint of antennae. *Prothorax* about thrice as wide as the median length, sides strongly rounded, scutellar lobe shorter than usual; punctures very small. *Elytra* short, rather strongly narrowed posteriorly; rather strongly striated, the striae becoming smaller towards suture, and towards the base near the suture represented by rows of punctures. Length, 1.75 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Tweed River (A. M. Lea), unique.

The elytral striae are much as in the preceding species, but their contained punctures are much smaller, the eyes are also more apart, so that the divergence from the *D. jacobyi* type is still more apparent; at first glance the species seems close to *D. brevicollis* and *D. vicarius*, but the striae occupy the whole of the apical half of the elytra, instead of being confined to the sides. The basal segment of the abdomen, and the whole of the metasternum, have dense and small, but sharply defined punctures.

DITROPIDUS BRUNNEIPENNIS, n.sp.

♂.—Black, in places with a slight metallic gloss, but head distinctly coppery; elytra dark brown, becoming paler at apex and sides, the suture narrowly black; labrum, basal half of antennae (elub infuscated) and legs more or less flavous. Glabrous.

Head shagreened but with fairly distinct punctures; median line faint and becoming feebly foveate between eyes. Eyes moderately separated, the distance between them about equal to the length of three basal joints of antennae. *Prothorax* more than thrice as wide as the median length, sides strongly rounded, median lobe unusually short; punctures very small but from some directions rather sharply defined. *Elytra* about as long as the basal width, apical half rather strongly rounded; with series of punctures of moderate size, set in deep striae on the sides, and lighter ones posteriorly. *Abdomen* with a shallow apical depression. Front legs slightly longer than hind ones. Length (δ , ♀), 1.5—1.75 mm.

♀ .—Differs in having eyes more apart, front legs no longer than the hind ones, and abdomen with a large apical fovea.

Hab.—Western Australia: Swan River and Karridale (A. M. Lea).

A short rounded species, with elytral striation approaching the species of the *D. jacobyi* group, but the striae on the medio-basal portion giving place to rows of punctures, the eyes are also more apart than in any species of that group. The intercoxal process of the mesosternum is larger than usual, and with punctures much as on the prosternal process.

ELAPHODES RHIZOBIODES, n. sp.

♀ .—Black, elytra with a purplish gloss; labrum, antennae (club more or less infuscated), palpi, abdomen, and parts of coxae and of tarsi reddish-flavous. Moderately densely clothed with somewhat golden pubescence, becoming shorter and sparser on under surface and legs.

Head with dense and sharply defined punctures; median line fairly distinct. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as the median length, sides strongly narrowed in front; punctures about the size of those on head, but less crowded. *Elytra* rather short; punctures larger and less crowded (although still fairly dense) than on prothorax, only the marginal stria on each side distinct. *Abdomen* with a very large apical fovea. Length, 3.25 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Dalmorton, in March (A. M. Lea), unique.

The pubescent body and fairly long club seem to indicate that this species is a member of *Elaphodes* rather than of *Ditropidus*, to which in consequence it has been referred. At a glance it resembles *Rhizobius ventralis*, of the *Coccinellidae*.

ELAPHODES HAEMORRHOIDALIS, n. sp.

♀ .—Black; muzzle (including a subtriangular space to between the eyes), antennae (club infuscated), tips of elytra, abdomen and legs red. With moderately dense and comparatively long white pubescence, becoming sparser and shorter on under surface and legs.

Head shagreened and with dense punctures, many of which are obliquely confluent; median line feeble. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as the median length, sides strongly rounded; punctures dense and sharply defined. *Elytra* oblong; with rows of fairly large punctures, on the sides set in striae; interstices each with a row of distinct punctures. *Abdomen* with a large apical fovea. Length, 3.75—4 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

Structurally and in appearance like the preceding species (and as with that species it might almost as well have been referred to *Ditropidus*), but clothing not quite the same, legs and tips of elytra red, and punctures of elytra larger and

seriately arranged, those on the interstices are almost as large as those in the regular rows, although not so closely placed, as a result the series appear to be very numerous.

ELAPHODES HALTICOIDES, n.sp.

♂.—Head and prothorax reddish with a coppery gloss; muzzle, basal joints of antennae (the others blackish) prosternum, mesosternum, part of abdomen and legs reddish-flavous, elytra pale flavous (almost ivory-white), with darker markings and punctures, extreme base, scutellum, metasternum, and part of abdomen black or blackish. Moderately clothed with short, whitish pubescence, but elytra glabrous.

Head with crowded punctures; median line feeble. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as the median length; with dense but not very large punctures, becoming crowded on sides; with remnants of an impunctate median line; scutellar lobe scarcely visibly notched. *Elytra* suboblong; with rows of rather large punctures, in distinct striae throughout; interstices with very sparse punctures. Front *legs* slightly longer than hind ones. Length (♂, ♀), 2.25—2.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in being larger and more robust, under surface entirely pale, and in the usual particulars of the eyes, legs and abdomen.

Hab.—Western Australia: Bridgetown (A. M. Lea).

As the antennal club is but five-jointed this species cannot be referred to *Polyaclus*; as the prothorax is clothed and the joints of the club rather lax I have therefore referred it to *Elaphodes*; at first glance it appears to belong to the Halticoides, the resemblance to some of the pale species of *Plectroscelis* and to some small ones of *Arsipoda* being quite striking. The markings on the elytra are somewhat the colour of the prothorax, except that in some lights they have a purplish gloss; they are not exactly the same on both specimens; on the male on the left elytron they form an irregular *j* (reversed on the right) and a spot on the shoulder, on the female they are more diffused and connected together; the punctures at first appear to be infuscated, but are really slightly metallic. On the male the eyes are larger than on the female, and the distance between them is slightly less than the width of one, on the female their distance apart is more than the width of one.

COENOBIVS LONGICORNIS, n.sp.

♂.—Black; muzzle, basal joints of antennae and parts of legs obscurely paler. Under surface and legs scarcely visibly pubescent.

Head with a few large punctures in front. Eyes almost touching. Antennae considerably longer than usual in genus. *Prothorax* not twice as wide as the median length, sides strongly narrowed in front, with a fairly deep oblique impression on each side about the basal third; without punctures except on the margins. *Elytra* short; with rows of fairly large punctures, becoming larger posteriorly and on the sides, and on the latter set in deep striae. Front *legs* slightly longer than hind ones. Length, 2 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Dr. E. W. Ferguson), unique.

The eyes are as close together as on *C. parvoviger*, but the antennae are decidedly longer and thicker, and the oblique impressions on the prothorax are fairly deep and distinctive; these characters also distinguish the species from *C. inconstans*. The antennae, when at rest, pass the base of the abdomen, the first joint is slightly longer than the second and third combined, the sixth-eleventh are sub-

equal, and each is about twice the length and twice the width of the fifth. The elytra have a vague bluish gloss.

COENOBIVS SPISSUS, n.sp.

♂.—Black or blackish; muzzle, five basal joints of antennae and legs (parts of tarsi infuscated) more or less flavous. Under surface and legs scarcely visibly pubescent.

Head with rather coarse punctures. Eyes large and close together. Antennae moderately long. *Prothorax* at apex scarcely as wide as the median length, a distinct oblique or slightly curved impression on each side of the base, in front of which the surface is rather strongly gibbous; with rather coarse punctures throughout, dense in the middle, crowded on the sides. *Elytra* slightly longer than wide; with rows of large punctures, in distinct striae throughout. Length (♂, ♀), 1.75—2 mm.

♀.—Differs in being more robust, most of prothorax, elytra and under surface pale, eyes more apart, antennae and legs smaller, and abdomen with a large apical fovea.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney (A. M. Lea).

A small species very variable in its colours, but readily distinguished from all others of the genus by its dense and coarse prothoracic punctures, and by the rows of elytral punctures all being in distinct striae, of which the lateral ones, however, are deeper than the others. There are seven males before me and six females; of these the males scarcely differ in colour, except that the tip of the abdomen is reddish on some specimens, but not on others; but no two females are exactly alike, one is not much paler than the males, but they usually have the prothorax dull red, except for a narrow black basal margin, and elytra flavous with the suture and a variable extent of the base (on one specimen a narrow black basal margin only) black, the metasternum and middle (transversely) parts of abdomen are more or less deeply infuscated, the rest of the under surface being flavous. On most of the specimens the second joint of antennae is distinctly darker than the first and third.

COENOBIVS INSULICOLA, n.sp.

♂.—Black with a metallic gloss, more distinct on head and prothorax than elsewhere; elytra piceous-brown, the tips paler, antennae (a variable number of joints of the club infuscated) and legs (femora more or less deeply infuscated) of a rather dingy flavous or testaceous. Under surface and legs minutely pubescent.

Head with rather dense and sharply defined punctures. Eyes large and close together. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as the median length, sides strongly narrowed to apex, with a shallow oblique impression on each side directed to the middle of the scutellar lobe; punctures dense and sharply defined, but not very large in middle, becoming coarse and crowded on sides. *Elytra* briefly sub-oblong; with rows of distinct punctures in rather narrow striae, but on the sides striae deeper and wider. Length (♂, ♀), 2—2.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in being larger and more robust, much paler, eyes more apart (the distance between them almost equal to the length of the basal joint of antennae), punctures smaller, antennae and legs shorter and abdomen more convex and with a large apical fovea.

Hab.—Western Australia: Pelsart Island (A. M. Lea).

As the antennae have a six-jointed club, the eyes are close together, and the scutellar lobe not notched I have referred this species to *Coenobius*, despite the shape of its prosternal process: its posterior end is outcurved instead of slightly incurved to the middle. From the preceding species (whose prosternal process is normal) it differs in being metallic, in having the prothorax less gibbous in front, with much smaller punctures, although the discal ones are sharply defined, and elytral punctures distinctly narrower than the interstices instead of wider, as on at least the males of that species. Six males before me are practically identical in colours except that on two of them the median interstee on each elytron is slightly paler than the adjacent ones; four females have the elytra (except the shoulders and extreme base) and legs entirely pale, and the prosternum, mesosternum and two basal segments of abdomen obscurely reddish; two of them also have parts of the prothorax and of the muzzle obscurely reddish.